

supports a short mastigobranhia of great tenuity, fringed with long slender hairs ; the basis carries a long ephysis, the first joint of which reaches nearly to the extremity of the ischium, and terminates in a multiarticulate extremity that is tipped with one or two hairs, and reaches to the propodos ; the ischium is short ; the meros is long and somewhat narrowing to the carpos ; the carpos, propodos, and dactylos are subequal, the propodos being somewhat the larger of the three, and is fringed on the inner and outer margins with long hairs, among which on the inner side are a few spines, armed with short, stout teeth ; the dactylos terminates in four or five short, stiff, simple, spine-like hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is long, pediform, and seven-jointed. The coxa supports a short and delicate mastigobranhia, a podobranhial plume, and two arthrobranchiæ ; the basis carries a slender ephysis that is about half the length of the gnathopod, reaching to about the extremity of the meros ; the first joint is single, long and slender, reaching to three parts the length of the ischium ; the second is multiarticulate, and terminates in a few long hairs ; the ischium is long and has its margins parallel, the inner being thickly fringed with long simple hairs, beneath which is a row of small cusps ; the meros is shorter than the ischium, but is formed as a continuation of it, and the inner margin, which is smooth, has a fringe of long hairs ; the carpos is about the same length as the meros, but is slightly more robust and fringed on the inner side with long hairs ; the propodos is a little shorter than the carpos, and the dactylos is shorter than the propodos ; both are fringed on the inner side with long slender hairs interspersed among which are others that are strong and fringed with spines.

The first pair of pereiopoda is long, moderately robust, and chelate. The coxa is short, and supports a mastigobranhia, a podobranhia, and two arthrobranchiæ, all of which are very short and delicate ; the basis is small, and visible only on the inner and lower surfaces ; the ischium is robust and short, and articulates continuously with the meros, which has the outer and inner margins nearly parallel, the surface is granulated with small tubercles and armed with a strong tooth on the upper and lower angles of the distal extremity ; the carpos is about half the length of the meros, and is armed at the upper distal angle with a sharp anteriorly-pointed tooth ; the propodos is long and narrow ; and the pollex, which is half the length of the palm, is about the same length as the dactylos, and antagonises it throughout its entire length, the apices overlapping each other.

The second pair of pereiopoda is more slender and feeble, and about a third shorter than the first. The coxa supports a small mastigobranhia, a podobranhia, and two arthrobranchiæ ; the basis, unlike that of the first pair, forms a distinct but short joint ; the ischium is considerably longer though still short, and the meros is three times its length ; the carpos is long and slender ; the propodos is longer than the carpos, and has its margins parallel, the lower being produced anteriorly into a sharp, straight pollex,